

**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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2. [redacted] up to 1939 the following were not native to Poland, but had to be imported from various European countries:

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c. The following chemicals were all imported from upper Silesia prior to WWII:

- (1) Benzol
- (2) Toluol
- (3) Xylene
- (4) Cresole
- (5) Napthalene

d. Ammonia was produced by the Haber method. In order, however, to have an adequate supply, the Polish Government imported some [amounts not recalled] from upper Silesia. Domestic production of ammonia took place at Moscice.

e. Ethyl alcohol was always abundant in Poland. [ ] source of ethyl alcohol was from potatoes.

2. [ ] never lacked coke. In fact, [ ] used to export large quantities to Scandinavian countries, the Baltic states, the Balkans and England.

3. [ ] producing synthetic ammonia [ ] used the Haber process. In the production of nitric acid [ ] employed the Professor Moscicki method. To obtain chlorine [ ] used the common process of utilizing sulfuric acid and sodium chloride.

4. Chemical Warfare

a. The Polish War Industries Department has a special section which it calls the Department of Uzbrojenia [Department of Military Equipment]. (Up to 1939 and as late as mid-1952 this department was still in existence and functioning.) This section handled the production of chemicals for warfare and counter chemical warfare.

b. The following gases were produced:

- (1) Iperit
- (2) Phosgene
- (3) Chlorine
- (4) Adamsite
- (5) Lewisite

c. Primary concentration in counter or anti-chemical warfare has been concentrated in research against gas attack -- with emphasis on gas masks as the items to be used as defensive measures. Chemical preparation contained in the gas masks consists of activated coal produced from Birch wood and coconut shells through calcination and impregnation with zinc chloride.

d. Polish civilians should have some knowledge of anti-gas attack procedures. Even before WWII began, civil defense was training the population in the proper response to such attacks.

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## e. Polish professors and scientists working with gases and anti-gases:

- (1) Professor Colonel Wojnicz Scanozecki was in charge of the Institute Przeciwgazowy (Institute of Anti-Gas Research) in 1939. This institute is located at 11 Ludna, Warsaw.
- (2) Dr. Colonel (fnu) Barczewski, assistant to Professor Wojnicz Scanozecki.
- (3) Dr. Anna Chraszezewska
- (4) Dr. Mrs. (fnu) Sagaijlo

## f. Chemical Engineers working at Przeciwgazowy:

- (1) George Papiel
- (2) Joseph Szymanski
- (3) (fnu) Zonaczanski
- (4) (fnu) Jurkowski
- (5) Waclaw Slwonik
- (6) (fnu) Nowaczka

## g. Instytut Badawczy Chemiczny [Institute of Chemical Research] Warsaw

- (1) Professor Woyciech Swentoslowski, a well-known physicist is now [December 1953] in charge of Instytut Badawczy Chemiczny.
- (2) Up until 1939 research at this establishment was centered in experiments with Silesian coal and in military research and development.
- (3) [ ] the institute is now functioning and in conjunction with the previously mentioned research, it is also working in gases.

## h. The leading professors working in bacteriological warfare were:

- (1) Professor Vitold Bialosuknia
- (2) Dr. Czeslaw Klot
- (3) Dr. Wladelaw Jaroszewicz

This laboratory was also located at 11 Ludna, Warsaw.

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